

Other Famous Utah Photographers

After her death she received many wonderful tributes. We have selected the following as being examples of her many accomplishments and blessings she had given during her life.

A letter from Flora B. Horne of the Central Company of Daughters of Utah Pioneers:

The Central Officers mourn the loss of our dear fellow officer, President Sarah Ann Higbee Bulloch of Iron County Daughters of Utah Pioneers. She was a strong character. When I saw her willingness to pioneer the "Pioneer Work" in Iron County, I saw in her the true spirit of loyalty, sacrifice and service. Although in physical distress, her strong spirit rose above it all and like her noble parents before her, she labored and struggled to put this splendid historical work before the public, assisted by her vice-presidents and officers.

She studied her duties and fearlessly carried out her impressions. I learned to love her as a sister, she was so kind and thoughtful. Her integrity; her patience; her charitableness towards the faults of others; yes, even toward the wrongs of those who offended her; and her perseverance in doing the things that should be done, have been a great inspiration to me. She was not hasty, but deliberate in passing judgment, that all who would understand her could know for themselves the correctness of her decisions. She recognized the powers of the weak ones as well as the strong ones about her, and like the Great Master, was ever ready to care for the little crippled or tender lambs of life's flock. If she had any faults, forget them, magnify her good qualities as she did yours. May her typical life be a beacon light along our way, is the desire of her admirer and friend.

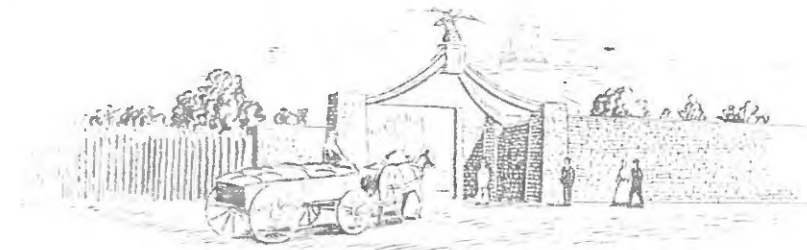
Sister Sarah Ann Bulloch was a woman of wonderful moral courage, broad-minded and generous. A woman who was big enough to carry out her honest convictions regardless of the opinions of others, and to bestow honor where honor was due.

In the years of our association with her as officers of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, we learned to love and admire her for her many noble characteristics and her beautiful soul. All who have come in contact with her strong personality have gone away strengthened for higher and holier things.

In the home as elsewhere, she reigned with queenly dignity, and to her loved ones, her name will ever be the most precious that words can utter.

In the passing of our beloved Sister Sarah Ann, the Daughters of Pioneers have lost a pillar of strength and support, as the welfare of the organization was ever a matter of absorbing and loving consideration with her.

Blessed be her memory.



Early Pioneer Photographers

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen—
John 3:11



UTAH PHOTOGRAPHERS played an important part in the history of western photography. Pictures of the great Western Empire were recorded with careful attention and precise accuracy. The pioneer photographer must of necessity have received training that was broad in range. The equipment was heavy and difficult to carry about. In using the wet plate process, the photographer made his own plates immediately before exposing and developing them. Before this time tintypes and daguerreotypes were the work of professionals. Utah's photographers were well represented in all fields of photographic endeavor and have left an outstanding pictorial record of her people, places and industrial projects.

In the year 1826, a young Frenchman by the name of Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre made the acquaintance of another Frenchman, Joseph Nicephore Niepce, and together they formed a partnership for the purpose of furthering photography. The process of Daguerre was briefly as follows: A sheet of copper was plated with silver, cleaned and polished. The silver surface was then exposed in a small box to the action of iodine vapor until the surface assumed a golden yellow color. It was then placed in a camera and exposed. After exposure, it was called a latent image and the image was brought out by the liquid metal mercury process. Niepce died in 1833, but Daguerre continued his work. The introduction of daguerreotype into America followed shortly after its first public announcement abroad. As has been pointed out, Daguerre did not describe his process until August 19, 1839, but the popular and scientific press of France and England had printed various accounts of daguerreotypes on exhibition as early as January 1839.

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